

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 290

TUESDAY, JUNE 1. 1736.

N^o 290.

Remarks on the Craftsman's Opposition to all Kingly Power.



HE Dapes of the Craftsman, of Whiggish Extract, who, poor Creatures, have all along fancied their Guide to be a Friend to the Revolution Settlement, and our limited Monarchy, are surprized and astonished at his present Conduct, at his open Attack upon all the Prerogatives which the

Revolution left the Crown of Great Britain in Possession of. They have nothing to alledge in Excuse for him, but that Disappointment has made him mad.

BUT those who, through all his Professions, have constantly seen the disguised Republican, consider his present Behaviour as not at all unnatural; nay, they cannot help looking upon him in a more favourable Light than ever, as now honestly owning what he and his Faction would be at, openly confessing and avowing, that it is not an Alteration of the Ministry only for which they have been labouring these ten Years; but a Change of the Constitution, a Demolition of the Regal Power.

I know the Craftsman has always been exceedingly offended when any Charges of this kind have been brought against him; he has often in Words disclaim'd Republicanism, and pretended to approve of our limited Monarchy; but at length he has thought fit to take off the Mask with his own Hands; he has openly declar'd himself against the Revolution Power of the Crown, against the Prerogatives which it possesses by our present excellent Constitution.

How the Craftsman came to think Mr. Locke's Opposition to a tyrannical, unconditional, unbounded Prerogative, a proper Foundation for his Attempts to destroy a beneficial, known, ascertained Prerogative, I cannot divine. Mr. Locke himself tells us, that his End in writing was the Defence of the Revolution Settlement, that he drew his Pen to establish the Throne of our great Deliverer, the Immortal King William, in the Consent of the People, and to justify to the World the People of England, whose Love of their just and natural Rights, with their Resolution to preserve them, saved the Nation, when it was on the very Brink of Slavery and Ruin.

With this View Mr. Locke published his Discourses on Government, and on Prerogative, to support the Revolution Settlement; and they were at that Time as necessary as they were excellent. They were designed against a Party of Men, who were the avowed Advocates of Slavery; who zealously contended for the divine Original of Tyranny; who exalted the Power of Kings above all the Rights of the People; whose Principle it was that the People were made for the King, and not the King for the People; that all Mankind were born Slaves, and had no Title to Liberty.

THE Party who espoused these enormous, enslaving Doctrines, and who are now enlisted under the Craftsman's Banner, was then a very numerous Party, and all Enemies to the Revolution, which was founded on Principles directly opposite, on the Principles of Liberty, to support which Principles, and to shew the Absurdity and Wickedness of these slavish Opinions, was the Design of Mr. Locke's excellent Discourses; and how the Craftsman could imagine he should be able to make them militate against that Revolution which they were calculated to defend, is what, I say, I can no more comprehend, than I can see that he has succeeded in his Design.

THOSE against whom Mr. Locke wrote, asserted the Prerogative of Kings to be as extensive, and as unbounded, as their Wills; that they had a Power and a Right to do whatever they pleased.

In Opposition to this tyrannical, absurd Doctrine, Mr. Locke proves, that Prerogative is only to be exercised for the Good of the People, and that if a King acts without Law, or against Law, such Actions can never be justified but where they were necessary to the Publick Safety. Very well; this is most certainly right; Mr. Locke's Sentiments we approve of. But what is the Craftsman's Reasoning upon this Head? Surely the most monstrous, most ridiculous, most stupid that ever was.

The Craftsman first, under the Head of mischievous

Prerogative, gives us a Detail of the King's legal Rights, and then he cries out, I leave all the World to judge, whether all these Powers, Privileges, and Prebeminencies come within Mr. Locke's Notion of Prerogative. Well, what then? Why then, don't let them be called Prerogative; let them be called legal Rights. No, the Craftsman will not allow this neither; for in the very next Paragraph he exclaims against Mr. Osborne for calling them legal Rights. He says himself that they don't come under the Notion of Prerogative; and yet he has the Impudence to call in question other Men's Veracity for not styling them Prerogative. What a shameful Scribler this is!

THAT these Powers belonging to the Crown are not Prerogative, the Craftsman appeals to the whole World; that they are legal Rights, Rights by common Law, he denies; for, says this wise Man of Goutham, if they were Rights by common Law, then they would be Prerogative; but that they could not be Prerogative, he had proved before by Mr. Locke's Definition; and that they are Statute Law, he denies also; so that, in the Eye of the Craftsman, they are neither legal Rights nor Prerogative; but Tyranny, Oppression, Usurpation, or, if they are to be called Prerogative, mischievous Prerogative.

I am very glad the Craftsman has opened his Budget so wide, and let us so frankly into all the Grievances that his Party intend to redress, all the mischievous Parts of Prerogative which they design to remove, with the Arguments by which they are to support their Scheme. We shall hence be better able to judge of their Patriotism, when we have a View of their whole Plan, than we were before, when they let us see but a Part of it; tho' it must be owned, from the Sample they first gave us, a tolerable Guess might be made at the Piece.

WHEN they proposed to divest their Prince of his Sovereignty over his Army, and by that means to take the Power of War out of his Hands, it was natural enough to suppose, that their next Step would be to disarm him of the Power of Peace; but that they should so quickly lay open the Design of taking from him all Power, was hardly to be expected.

LET us consider what a King the Faction would leave us at last; let us consider the Crown, as dispossessed of all those Powers to which the Craftsman objects, and which he describes as mischievous Prerogative: Suppose then, according to the Craftsman's Scheme, the Power of making Peace, the Power of disbanding Regimental Officers, and the Power of calling, continuing, proroguing, and dissolving Parliaments all taken from the Crown; suppose further, the Crown to be stripped of its Supremacy over the Church, of its Power of summoning National or Provincial Synods, of its Supreme Right of Patronage over all Ecclesiastical Benefices, of its Right to bestow Honours and confer Dignities, of its Power of Pardoning and of putting the Laws in Execution, of its Power to recover its Revenues; suppose at the same Time those Laws to be abolished, which bring absolute Safety to the Person of the King, and secure him from doing Wrong; suppose, I say, all the Eye-Sores of Modern Patriots removed, and the Crown thus robbed of all its Supports, and I ask where would be Kingship? Where would be Monarchy? In what would the Kingly Power consist? Would it be any thing but a Name? Or would it be that long, when the Power was gone? Is there not Reason to think, that those who discover such an Aversion to all the Power of a King, would soon take a Disgust to the Name, and that they would both lie buried in one common Grave?

THE Craftsman's Opposition to Kingly Power, his Attempt to destroy our Constitution, is the most wicked that ever any Age produced or heard of, since it is founded on no Oppressions, on no Abuses of Royal Power; and if the Craftsman had taken Mr. Locke for his Guide, he would have learned from him, 'That it was not reasonable for the People to go about to set any Bounds to the Prerogative of those Kings or Rulers, who themselves transgressed not the Bounds of publick Good.'

THIS Advice the Craftsman met with at the End of that Paragraph which he quoted from Mr. Locke; but it was more for his Purpose to suppress it than to follow it. It is to be a reasonable Practice in the general, in the Case of the British Constitution of Government, which, by the Revolution Settlement, was brought to an

equal Poise, and by which the Power of the Crown was confined within proper Bounds, restrained as far as it ought to be restrained; whoever attempts Innovations and Changes, cannot but be considered as an Enemy to the Revolution Settlement, and the Constitution.

In this Light the Craftsman must appear, since he has declared himself against the Revolution Settlement, and has pulled off the Mask. Perhaps at this Expression he will take Offence, and will ask, How he can be said to put off the Mask? Did he ever put it on? Did he ever say, that the Revolution Settlement limited the Power of the Crown to its proper Bounds? Did the Craftsman ever assert what he abuses others for asserting, that our Freedom from the King's Prerogative was secured by the Revolution? To all these Questions I answer, Yes, and will prove it in another Paper.

BRITANNUS.

Dublin, May 25. Friday last the Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen and Citizens, waited on the Lords Justices, when the Recorder, in a very handsome Speech, congratulated their Excellencies on their Commission. — The same Morning the Provost, Fellows, and Gentlemen of Trinity College, waited on them, when the Rev. Mr. Hudson made a Latin Oration to them on the Occasion. — After which the French Clergy and Gentlemen waited on them, when the Rev. Mr. Fleury made a Speech in French to their Excellencies.

Yesterday his Majesty's Yacht sailed for Park-Gate, having on board the Countess of Meath and Mrs. Tension, Widow of the late Bishop of Orlory, and her Family; and by the Return of the Yacht are expected the Earl of Granard, and Sir Robert Echlin and his Lady.

Edinburgh, May 25. The General Assembly having heard the Report of the Committee for Purity of Doctrine, in relation to some Writings of the Rev. Professor Campbell, and having at great Length heard Mr. Campbell upon it, as likewise several Members of the Committee, and many other Members of the Assembly, and finding, that with respect to the first Article of the Report, the Committee have declared in the Report itself, their being persuaded that Mr. Campbell had no Intention by teaching the Doctrine to which that Article relates, to enervate natural Religion, or to give any Handle or Countenance to the Enemies of it, but rather to shew the Necessity of supernatural Revelation. And, with respect to the second Article, that it does not appear to them, that it was Mr. Campbell's Meaning, that a supernatural Revelation of a Saviour, and Faith in him, were superfluous, and not necessary to the Happiness of fallen Man. And with respect to the third Article, concerning Self-love, that he declared he meant no more, but that our Delight in the Honour and Glory of God was the chief Motive of all virtuous and religious Actions. And with respect to the fourth Article, that the Sentiments to which it relates, contain only Mr. Campbell's conjectural Opinions concerning the inward Sentiments of other Men, and that our Confession and Catechisms teach nothing concerning these Matters; as also, that his Design was to give the greater Strength to his Argument for vindicating the Apostles from Enthusiasm: Are of Opinion, That the examining and stating the Matter, as has been done by the Committee for Purity of Doctrine, is sufficient for cautioning against the Errors that some at first supposed Mr. Campbell to be guilty of, without giving any Judgment or formal Sentence upon the Report; and therefore do resolve and appoint, that the Matter rest here, and do recommend to the said Professor Campbell, and all Ministers and Teachers of Divinity whatsoever, within this National Church, to be cautious in their preaching, teaching, or writing, not to use doubtful Expressions or Propositions, which may be construed in an erroneous Sense, or lead the Hearers or Readers into Error, however sound such Words or Propositions may be in themselves, or however well intended, and to hold fast the Form of sound Words.

His Grace the Lord Commissioner gave in Yesterday to the Assembly, the King's Warrant for a Sum of Sterl. granted for this the 11th Year, towards the Redemption of the Highlands and Islands, and a



a Committee for Management and Distribution thereof.

We hear from Aberdeen, that the University there have conferred the Degree of Doctor of Physick upon Mr. John Rogers, M. L. at Stamford in Lincolnshire, as a Person on many Accounts deserving that Honour, being recommended by three eminent Physicians, all Fellows of the College in London, and particularly for his being the Author of that excellent, famous, specific Oil for the Cure of the Gout, whose wonderful and beneficial Effects many Thousands have experienced in Great Britain and Ireland, who have laboured under that severe Distemper.

L O N D O N.

Last Thursday Se'night a dreadful Fire broke out at Overbury in Worcester-shire, the Seat of ——— Martin, Esq; which burnt down the Inside of that fine House, with Part of the Furniture, amounting to a very considerable Damage.

Last Thursday the 30 Guineas Plate was run for at Beccles in Suffolk, and won by a Horse of Lord Lansdown's.

By the Thomas, Thomas Oliver, arrived from Alderney, we are informed, that a very large and commodious Pier is building at Alderney, under the Direction and Care of Thomas Le Cocque, Esq; of that Island, which when finished, will be of very great Service to the Navigation, and probably preserve many Ships from being lost on that dismal Coast. N. B. The said Le Cocque is the same who first projected the Lights on the Caskets, which are found to be very beneficial to the Ships sailing up and down the Channel.

Yesterday the Court of King's Bench granted a Rule for bringing before them the Body of Daniel Malden, who was condemned at the last Sessions at the Old Bailey, and afterwards found Means to make his Escape out of Newgate, in order to prove him to be the same Person. And,

We hear that he will be carried down this Day, and that his Execution will be on Friday next.

Yesterday two Pyrates were brought under a strong Guard from Gravesend to the Marshalsea Prison; the one was a Mate of the Ship, and the other the Carpenter, who were concerned, with several others, sometime since in the barbarous Murder of the Captain, and going away with his Vessel on the West India Coast. The Mate, we hear, voluntarily surrendered and turn'd Evidence and impeached the Rest.

We hear that Thomas Winnington, Esq; lately appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, is re-chosen Member for the Borough of Droitwich in Worcester-shire, without Opposition.

Last Thursday died at the Bath, the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Irwin of the Kingdom of Scotland.

His Majesty's Conge d'Elire was last Week sent down to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph, to elect the Rev. Dr. Maddox to be Bishop of that See.

Yesterday Mr. Boscawen, late Page of Honour to his Majesty, kissed her Majesty's Hand at Kensington, on his being appointed a Cornet in the Regiment of Horse commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke.

The same Day one Fotherby went into Mr. Williams's, a Silver-smith in King-street, Westminster, under Pretence of buying some Goods, and found Means to convey a Box of Gold Rings into his Pocket, with which he made off, but being closely pursued, he dropped the Rings in King-street, and made up Charles-street, where he was seized, and being carried before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, he was committed to the Gate-house, Westminster.

We hear that on Sunday next the Question for public Disputation at the Oratory, will be the Doctrine of Professor Campbell disapprov'd by the Church of Scotland; in which Question the Rev. Mr. Orator Henley will be Respondent in defence of the Resolution of that Church: And the Oration will be on the present Contest of the Pope and the Spaniards; and that any Person who can defend his Principles, Philosophical, Religious or Practical, against the Principles of the Oratory, which is the true Church of England, as by Law established, will be rewarded with a Golden Medal.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148. India 176 to 1-half. South Sea 99 1-8th to 99. Old Annuity 111 5-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto, 111 1-half. Three per Cent. 105 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 117 1-4th. Royal Assurance 109 1-half. London Assurance 14 1-half. York Buildings 2. African 13. India Bonds 61. 12 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 51. 3 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 61. Prem. New Bank Circulation 71. 2 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Talties 4 to 6 1-half.

Prem. English Copper 21. 3 s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-4th to 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 115.

THIS is to give Notice to all Graziers

Drovers, that the Ground which did formerly belong to the George Inn in Horncastle in the County of Lincoln, does now belong to William Walls at the Post Office, which consists of upwards of 30 Acres, and is well fenced; where all Gentlemen shall have good Lodging for Drovers, at any Time of the Year, to their Satisfaction, and at reasonable Rates: Likewise good Beds and Entertainment for themselves, by your humble Servant,

WILLIAM WALLS.

TICKETS in the LOTTERY, for the Year 1736. Bought and Sold

By RICHARD SHERGOLD, Broker, At his Office at the Union Coffee-House, over-against the Royal Exchange, Cornhill;

WHERE NUMERICAL Books will be kept during the Drawing, and also a Register Book; where any Person entering their Numbers at 6 d. per Ticket, may have an immediate Account sent them of their Success, if in Town; and by the First Post to any Part of Great Britain.

N. B. One Door of the abovesaid Coffee-House comes into Exchange-Alley.

The Lottery consists of 125000 Tickets, at 5 l each.

Distribution of BLANKS and PRIZES.

| No. | of | Blank | Prize |
|--------|----------------------|-------|--------------|
| 1 | — of — | 20000 | — is — 20000 |
| 2 | — | 10000 | — 20000 |
| 3 | — | 5000 | — 15000 |
| 10 | — | 3000 | — 30000 |
| 40 | — | 1000 | — 40000 |
| 60 | — | 500 | — 30000 |
| 100 | — | 200 | — 20000 |
| 200 | — | 100 | — 20000 |
| 400 | — | 50 | — 20000 |
| 1000 | — | 20 | — 20000 |
| 28800 | — | 10 | — 288000 |
| 30616 | Prizes, amounting to | — | 523000 |
| 94384 | Blanks. | — | — |
| | First Drawn | — | 1000 |
| | Last Drawn | — | 1000 |
| 125000 | | | 525000 |

The Prizes to be paid at the Bank, in Forty Days after the Drawing, without any Deduction whatsoever.

N. B. There is but little more than Three Blanks to a Prize.

The abovesaid Richard Shergold buys and sells South-Sea, Bank, and India Stocks, with the several Annuities; South-Sea, and India Bonds, and all Government Securities: And also publishes every Tuesday and Friday the Paper of the Court of Exchange, Price of Stocks, &c.

THIS Day is Published, (Price Six-pence)

THE LITERARY MAGAZINE: Or the History of the Works of the Learned. Containing an Account of the most valuable Books publish'd both at Home and Abroad, in most of the Languages in Europe, and in all Arts and Sciences. With proper Observations on each Author. To which are occasionally added, Biographical Memoirs, Dissertations, and Critical Enquiries.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN. For MAY 1736.

This Month contains, XXIII. Dr. Grey's Examination of the 14th Chapter of Sir Isaac Newton's Observations on Daniel. XXIV. Remarks on the Tragedy of Hamlet. XXV. Continuation of the History of the Revolutions of Poland; being the Sequel of Article XV. XXVI. Extra from the Printed and sold by J. and J. Fox, in Westminster-Hall; J. Jackson, near St. James's Gate; T. Meighan, in Drury-Lane; J. Wilcox, over-against the New Church in the Strand; T. Wornall, over-against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; P. Meighan, at Grays-Inn-Gate in Holbourn; and H. White-ridge, at the Corner of Castle-Alley, near the Royal Exchange. As also by T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row. Where may be had the first Volume Compleat, or any single Number.

THIS Day is published, (Price Six-Pence)

THE Trial of MAURITIUS VALE, Esq; at his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at St. Jago de la Vega, in the Island of Jamaica, on Saturday the 30th Day of August 1735, before the Hon. John Gregory, Esq; Chief Justice of the said Court, and the Justices of his Associates there; for the Murder of Mr. John Stevens, Merchant, at St. Jago de la Vega aforesaid, on the 24 Day of July 1735.

Taken by a Gentleman who attended in the said Court during the whole Time of the Trial. To which is annexed, a true Copy of a Letter wrote by Mr. Vale, and sent to Mrs. G——y, the Night before the Day appointed for his Execution: As also a true Copy of the Paper left behind him, as his dying Words, the same Night found under him, after he had cut his Throat.

Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

THIS Day is Published, Printed on a Superfine Paper, A TRUE ACCOUNT of the Nature, End, and Efficacy of the SACRAMENT of the LORD'S SUPPER. Of the great Duty of Frequenting, and of the Necessity, and Right Method of Preparing for the Worthy Participation of it.

In which is contained, An Answer to a late Book, intitled, A Plain Account of this Sacrament.

WITH A PREFACE. Shewing the Agreement of this Plain Account, with the Notions of the SOCINIANS and its Disagreement with the Doctrine of the CHURCH of ENGLAND. Dicam breviter, & forte rudius, sed apertius Sacramentum sine Saluti Promissione esse nunquam potest.

Calv. Instit. Lib. IV. c. 7. By THOMAS BOWYER, Vicar of Martock in Somersetshire.

Printed for C. RIVINGTON at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, and J. LEAKE, Bookseller in Bath.

June 1, 1736.

WHEREAS one Joseph Mills brought a Flea-bitten Gelding, between 14 and 15 Hands high, on the 21st of May in the Evening, to be put to Grass by John Stubbs, living in Bednal Green in the Parish of Stepney in the County of Middlesex, and then borrowed a Guinea of the said John Stubbs, and would since have borrowed more, which the said John Stubbs apprehending the said Gelding might not honestly be come by, refused to lend him, and the said Joseph Mills, nor any Person from him, having not yet called for the said Gelding according to Promise, this is to give Notice to all Persons whom it may concern, to come and pay the Charges of the said Gelding betwixt and this Day Month, otherwise he will be disposed of.

To be Let or Sold,

A Copyhold Messuage held of the Manor of Illeworth, at a small Fine, certain, with Coach-house and Stables for 9 Horses, and a large Garden, containing about two Acres, well walled in and planted, and beautifully laid out in Walks, and a little Wilderness at the End, situate in Twickenham in the County of Middlesex, and lately inhabited by the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Vane. Inquire of Mr. Henry Pasmore, Carpenter, at Twickenham, or of Mr. Harper, at his Chambers in Staple's Inn, Holbourn, London.

THIS Day is Published, (To be continued Monthly,)

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE: And MONTHLY ORACLE. For MAY, 1736. Containing, (more in Quantity, and greater Variety, than any Thing of the Kind.) viz. The Castlist: or difficult and curious Points discussed by way of Question and Answer, &c. Questions propounded, several resolved. A Chronology of the most remarkable Things that have happened in May, from the Landing of Julius Caesar to the Death of King George I.

By MERLIN the Second. Being the same Hand, who first raised, and for near five Years compiled and conducted the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE: Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER. Printed by J. LEIVE, at Aldersgate, and sold by the Booksellers in Town and Country. Price 6 d.

Just Published, [Price One Shilling]

THE General Principles of Grammar especially adapted to the English Tongue, with a more particular Syntax than hitherto published, rendering the Construction easy and familiar, and a Method of Parsing and Examination, for the Use of Schools.

By JOHN COLLYER. Nottingham, printed for Thomas Collyer, and sold by R. Robinson, at the Golden Lyon in St. Paul's Church-yard. Note, Several Editions of the Author's Spelling Book being sold off in the Country, and Enquiry being made for it in London, he is revising the same, and designs to publish it in London about Michaelmas next, to which will be added, at the Request of several Schoolmasters, The Author's Method of Examination and Parsing Orthographically. Price 1 s.

BUGGS



Whereas I have for several Years, with Success, made it my Business, to destroy those noxious Vermin called BUGGS, at a reasonable Price; being done without the least Damage either to Bed, Bedding, or Furniture, be the same ever so good; and what is used is without any offensive Smell. I likewise undertake Hospitals, or other large Buildings, on reasonable Conditions; and after I have entirely destroyed them, if any should happen the following Year to be brought in by Peoples Cloaths from other Houses, which may happen to new Furniture, rather than to those I have cured and cleansed, owing to the Power and Nature of what is used, then and in such case I promise to cure them gratis. Those noble Persons and others who are desirous to be rid of them, may be waited upon by directing to me, JOHN WILLIAMS, at the following Coffee-houses, viz. Janeway's in Cornhill, Richard's near Temple-bar, the Rainbow in Lancaster-court, Charing-cross; or at my own House in Noble-street, near the Two Brewers, in the Parish of St. Luke, near Old-street.